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author's keen insight has been vindicated by many events occurring since his work was published; his conclusions concerning the trend of the near future merit careful consideration.

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ROSS, EDWARD ALSWORTH. *South of Panama*. Pp. xvi, 396. Price, \$2.40. New York: The Century Company, 1915.

"My first obligation is not to National Policy but to Truth." Prefacing his book of South American travel and research with this statement, Dr. Ross makes good his word. This the reader soon realizes. The main line of thought, visualized by clear-cut descriptions, shows the entrenched power that the authoritative hierarchy of state, church and privileged-class hold over the masses of people. Coupled with such traditional forces are the natural concomitants of class pride, contempt for useful labor, subjection of women and social parasitism. These are the old, hardened mold-forms that shape the lives, thoughts and ideals of the peoples south of Panama. And as the author well puts it, "It will be yet long ere it is transformed by such modern forces as Industry, Democracy and Science."

Through the first five chapters of the book you travel with the writer from the Panama Canal along the western coast of the Continent as far as five hundred miles south of Santiago, Chili. It is on these inland tours that Dr. Ross ferrets out the customs, traditions and local peculiarities. At one place he finds all attempts to introduce the new, steam-rolled by the church and established customs; at another place the races are so low that their sluggish indifference bars out any civilizing tendencies.

From Santiago an eastern cut is made across Argentina to its capital, Buenos Aires; followed by travels into the northern part of the Republic. Argentina shows a wholesome improvement in comparison with the other South American countries. In establishing industry from family life and social legislation we at least find the first stakes driven.

The major part of the book deals with the general economic, educational, moral and religious conditions of the Continent. The economic status brought out by these travels and investigations is pitiable—or better put—is vicious. Class domination grinds labor far beneath contempt. The "hook system" of Peru, the pongos' conditions in Bolivia as well as the trampled inquilinos of Chili, all show degeneracy of those who do the work. Absentee landlordism reigns; there is no thought or care of labor conditions so long as the fruit of the land falls to the landlord.

These basic economic conditions cast black shadows upon politics, government, education and religion. Caste is everywhere. The church—the Catholic Church—controls in the main both religion and education. The church and state are linked, the former receiving financial, legal and moral support from the latter. However, the dawn of church and state separation is coming, and already the light of religious and educational freedom brightens one's hopes for a better day.

The theory of Professor Ward's famous fourteenth chapter of *Pure Sociology* finds facts for its support in South America. The sex morality, the sphere of

woman and the laws and customs regarding the home and children all show masculine control. The whole civilization is "man-made."

Dr. Ross closes this interesting book by a chapter on class domination, which well epitomizes the prevailing forces that determine the people's activities. The author nowhere gives us anything about the Brazilian people or those of the north-eastern provinces. This is the only discordant note, which makes incomplete Dr. Ross's account of the societies living south of Panama.

The author's live and pleasing style sparkles briskly on through the whole book. This in addition to the interesting facts unearthed will make the book widely read and highly appreciated.

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STOKES, ANSON PHELPS. *Memorials of Eminent Yale Men.* 2 vols. Pp. xxii, 820. Price, \$10.00. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1914.

These two volumes, covering eight hundred quarto pages, represent a labor of love on the part of their author. What a delight it must have been to him to have searched through old documents and correspondence as well as early published literature, and to have brought forth these fascinating facts in regard to the men of Yale! An ordinary reader of books would probably be attracted by the prints and some of the narratives recorded in these very interesting volumes; but to the writer of these lines, it scarcely seems possible that any Yale graduate would wish to omit a most careful perusal—yes, a second perusal—of their contents.

Yale, through her graduates, has made lasting contributions to religion, to literature, to education, to scholarship, to science, to invention and art, to statesmanship, to law and to patriotism.

"There is no field of activity in which Yale's influence has been greater than in that of religion." This is made conclusive when one notes the names of Jonathan Edwards, Samuel Hopkins and David Brainerd ("one of the most inspiring figures in America's missionary history"), Samuel Seabury, Lyman Beecher, and many others.

In considering her contributions to education, it is interesting to observe that 157 graduates have been college presidents, and that Yale men have been the earliest presidents of many of our most representative colleges. Eleazer Wheelock, founder and first president of Dartmouth College, was a Yale man; as was sturdy Samuel Johnson of Columbia, Andrew D. White of Cornell, Gilman of Hopkins and Harper of Chicago.

Among her scholars, Worcester and Webster, the great lexicographers, appear. "But," writes the author, "they were far from being warm friends. Their temperaments and attitudes of mind were very different. Webster did his work with the great public and had its judgments always in mind. He wanted to influence the nation. Worcester was a much more modest and retiring scholar. Webster tried to change the language so as to conform with his ideals of what was right. Worcester was satisfied to exhibit his mother tongue as it was." It is in this truly human vein that the author writes of James Hadley, of Trumbull, of Brinton and of Sumner.